

FIG. 1

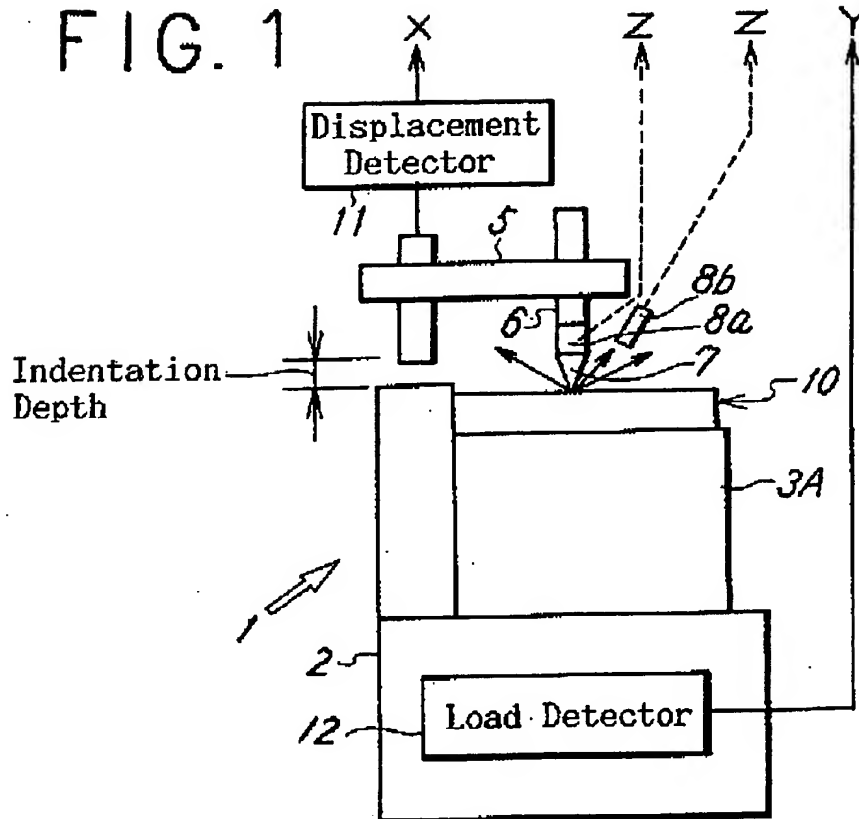
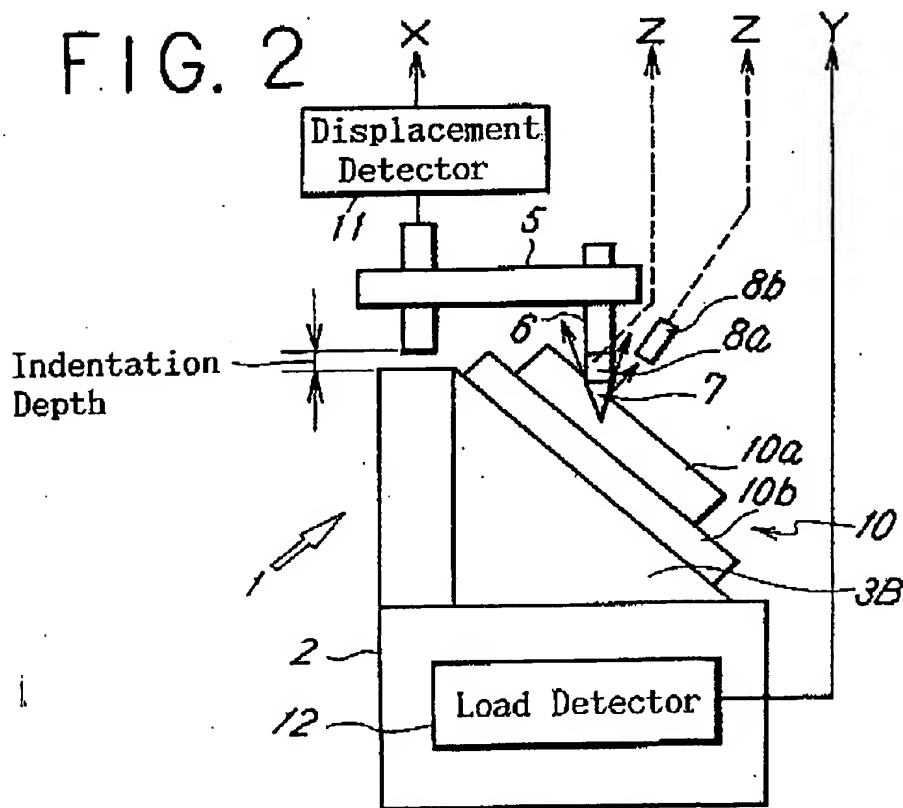


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a mechanical testing apparatus. A specimen 10 is held by a base 2 and a support 3B. A load detector 12 is positioned below the specimen. A displacement detector 11 is positioned above the specimen, connected to a horizontal bar 5. A vertical rod 6 passes through the bar 5 and the specimen. A sensor 8a is positioned near the rod 6, and a sensor 8b is positioned near the bar 5. A vertical axis Z-Z is shown, and a horizontal axis X-X is shown. The indentation depth is indicated by a vertical line with arrows.

A graph showing the relationship between Load (Y-axis) and Displacement (X-axis) during a peel test. The graph includes two curves: a solid line labeled 'Load' and a dashed line labeled 'Electric Charge'. The 'Load' curve starts at the origin, rises linearly, and then exhibits a sharp peak followed by a drop and a subsequent rise. The 'Electric Charge' curve starts at the origin, rises linearly, and then exhibits a sharp peak followed by a drop and a subsequent rise. A horizontal dashed line labeled 'Peel Strength' intersects the 'Load' curve at its peak. A vertical dashed line labeled 'Peel Depth' intersects the 'Load' curve at its peak. An arrow labeled 'Indenter Contact Point' points to the origin. An arrow labeled 'Peel Point' points to the peak of the 'Load' curve. An arrow labeled 'Electric Charge' points to the peak of the 'Electric Charge' curve.

FIG. 4

